दिल्ली प्रशासन के स्कूलों द्वारा त्रिभाषा फार्मूले का कार्यान्वयन

1512. **श्री कपिल वर्मा :**

श्रीमती वीणा वर्मा :

क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि शिक्षा निदेशालय, दिल्ली प्रशासन अपने स्कूलों में त्रिभाषा फार्मूला लागू करने पर सहमत हो चुका है; यदि हां, तो यह फार्मूला दिल्ली के कितने स्कूलों में लागू किया जा रहा है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि छात्रों के लिए दसवीं कक्षा तक हिन्दी पढ़ना जरूरी नहीं है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि दिल्ली विद्यालय शिक्षा अधिनियम और उसके अधीन बनाए गए नियमों के नियम 9 के अनुसार राजधानी के सेकेन्ड्री और सीनियर सेकेन्ड्री स्कूलों में हिन्दी का अध्ययन जरूरी है; और

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि ऐसे स्कूलों में त्रिभाषा फार्मूला लागू न किए जाने के कारण सीनियर सेकेन्ड्री की कक्षाओं में हिन्दी पढ़ने वाले छात्रों की संख्या में लगातार कमी आ रही है ?

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चिमन भाई मेहता) :

(क) दिल्ली प्रशासन, दिल्ली में कक्षा VIII वीं तक के अपने सभी स्कूलों में सिद्धांत रूप में त्रिभाषा सूत्र को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए सहमत हो गया है ।

(ख) विद्यमान योजना के अनुसार दिल्ली प्रशासन के अंतर्गत स्कूलों में IXवीं और Xवीं कक्षाओं में हिन्दी वैकल्पिक विषय है ।

(ग) दिल्ली स्कूल शिक्षा नियमावली 1973 के नियम 9 में इस बात का प्रावधान है कि VIवीं से Xवीं कक्षाओं में भाषाओं के शिक्षण में त्रिभाषा सूत्र का अनुसरण किया जाएगा जैसे कि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा अपनाया गया है ; और

(घ) त्रिभाषी सूत्र, केवल माध्यमिक स्तर तक बढ़ाया जा सकता है। अतः सीनियर माध्यमिक कक्षाओं में हिन्दी पढ़ने वाले छात्रों की संख्या इस सूत्र के कार्यान्वियन या कार्यान्वियन न करने पर निर्भर नहीं करती है ।

Pass percentage of 12th Class examination of Kendrya Vidyalayas and public schools

1513. SHRI S. VIDUTHALAI VIRUMBI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what was the pass percentage of students in the 12th class examination of the Kendriya Vidyalayas in the year 1990 and the said percentage in public schools following the CBSC syllabus;

(b) whether it is a fact that because of over-burden of syllabus, the Kendriya Vidyalayas students could not fare well like the public school students who had less syllabus; and

(c) what action Government have taken to protect the Kendriya Vidyalaya students and to secure them admission in higher studies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE (DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) The pass percentages of students of Kendriya Vidyalayas and public schools affiliated to the CBSE who appeared in All India Senior Secondary Certificate Examination conducted by the CBSE are given below:—

Kendriya Vidyalayas 85.7 per cent

Public Schools 90.3 per cent

(b) and (c) The new syllabi for Mathematics and the Sciences prepared by the NCERT have been introduced in the Kendriya Vidyalayas one year in advance of the other schools. In the All India Senior Secondary Certificate Examination conducted by the CBSE in March, 1990, separate question papers were administered only for the Mathematics and Science subjects-one set for the Kendriya Vidyalayas and another set for other schools affiliated to the CBSE. The following steps were taken to ensure that the students in Kendriya Vidyalayas appearing in that examination were not put to difficulties:—

(i) Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan conducted 15 in-service courses for Trained Graduate Teachers and 11 for Post-Graduate Teachers during May-June, 1989 to orient them on the new syllabi for Mathematics and Science subjects.

(ii) For giving an idea of the standard of questions to be set in the All India Senior Secondary Certificate Examination conducted by the CBSE in March, 1990, the CBSE brought out Sample question papers and circulated them well before March, 1990.

(iii) Special arrangements were made by the Kendriya Vidyalayas for extra coaching in Science subjects and Mathematics. For admission to higher studies, all students clearing the All India Senior Certificate Examination conducted by the CBSE in March, 1990 have been treated equally.

Montreal Protocol

1514. SHRI SHAMIM HASHMI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to sign the "Montreal Protocol" as reported in Indian Express dated 11th July, 1990. If so, the reasons due to which the protocol has not been signed so far;

(b) which substances are being used in India which deplete the Ozone layer; and

(c) whether any R&D work is being carried out to phase out the use of chloroflurocarbons and what are the possible substitutes?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) The Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the ozone layer, has not been signed so far by India as it did not adequately meet our concerns. The recently conculded meeting of the Parties to the Protocol held at London from June 27—29, 1990 has approved certain amendments to the Protocol. In the light of the decisions arrived at in the London Conference, India is considering the issue of joining the Montreal Protocol.

(b) Different compounds of CFCs, HCFC-22, Methyl Chloroform, Carbon tetra chloride and Halons used in India contribute, though to a very small extent, to the depletion of the ozone layer.

(c) The institutions of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research are engaged in research and development to phase out the use of CFCs. HCFC-22, whose ozone depleting potential is very small and HFC 134 A are possible substitutes for some uses.

Extinction of herbal plants due to deforestation

1515. SHRI SHAMIM HASHMI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that illegal deforestation is destroying many valuable herbs if so, details thereof;

(b) what was the extent of deforestation during 1989-90;